

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Woodstock Club

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 1301 West 38<sup>th</sup> Street

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Indianapolis

N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marion

code 49 zip code 46208

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination  
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of  
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant  
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional  
comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National  
Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National  
Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Woodstock Club  
Name of Property

Marion, IN  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-state  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	5	buildings
4		sites
	6	structures
		objects
5	11	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility  
SOCIAL: clubhouse  
LANDSCAPE: golf course

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility  
SOCIAL: clubhouse  
LANDSCAPE: golf course

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Colonial Revival

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	BRICK
walls	STUCCO
	BRICK
roof	ASPHALT
other	ALUMINUM
	WOOD
	CONCRETE

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

see continuation sheets

Woodstock Club  
Name of Property

Marion, IN  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION  
SOCIAL HISTORY

### Period of Significance

1922 - 1957

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Frederick Wallick, William H. Diddel

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

IN State Library, IN Historical Society

Woodstock Club

Marion, IN

Name of Property

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 54**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6
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5	6	9	5	6	0
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4	4	0	8	6	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing3 

1	6
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5	7	0	2	2	0
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4	4	0	8	3	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing2 

1	6
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5	7	0	2	2	0
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4	4	0	8	6	0	0
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4 

1	6
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5	6	9	5	0	0
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4	4	0	8	3	0	0
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☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Sheryl Vanderstel fororganization Woodstock Club Foundation date 16 January 2007street & number 4415 Broadway telephone 317-926-6752city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Woodstock Clubstreet & number 1301 W. 38<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 317-926-3348city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46208**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Property Boundries

Woodstock Club is bounded on the north by 38<sup>th</sup> Street, on the west by White River Parkway East Drive, on the east by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Street (formerly Michigan Road), and on the south by Golden Hill Historic District.

Woodstock Inventory List of Structures and Sites

Buildings – contributing

Clubhouse

Buildings– non-contributing

Bathhouse

Golf shop

Tennis shop

Warming hut

Maintenance building

Sites – contributing

Golf course

Tennis courts – upper

Tennis courts – lower

Swimming pool – main

Structures – non-contributing

Junior Pool

Diving Pool

Restroom

Pump house

Platform paddle tennis courts

Shelter

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Woodstock Club is located on the northern edge of Center Township, within the city limits of Indianapolis. The property includes the 1923 clubhouse with two platform paddle tennis courts and warming house located north of the clubhouse and three swimming pools and children's bathhouse on the west terrace below the clubhouse. South of the clubhouse are the upper and lower parking lots. East and southeast of the clubhouse is a tennis facility comprised of the lower tennis courts consisting of two courts, the upper courts consisting of six courts, and the tennis shop east of the clubhouse. East of the clubhouse is the golf house. (Site map) East and north of the clubhouse is a nine-hole golf course with a pump house, maintenance building, and a restroom building. Together the property is a significant representation of American social history of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as seen in the American country club movement. The swimming pools, paddle tennis courts, and tennis courts--site of dozens of national tennis competitions--as well as the golf course, redesigned by golf course designer William Diddel over a period of thirty years and reworked in 1999 by golf course designer Tim Liddy, are all outstanding illustrations of American leisure, sports, and recreation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### The Clubhouse (1923/1957/1988) (Contributing)

The clubhouse (photo 1) was designed around the remains of an earlier structure destroyed by fire in 1922. Architect Frederick Wallick designed the new main block and north wing of the building to follow the footprint of the earlier clubhouse, incorporating the remains of the old foundation and lower level of the building into the new design. Wallick also chose to use the same building materials that had been used in the 1915 building designed by Herbert Foltz. The stucco exterior walls are accented with brick outlining the windows and doors and a brick fenestration at the roof line. The original roof was shingled with asphalt of varying shades of green, gray, and red.

Wallick's design creates a central block with north and south wings placed at right angles and a three arch porte-cochere with a second story above, which telescopes from the south facade of the south wing. Both of the wings originally projected beyond the central block at both the east and west ends. Due to a progression of additions and alterations the roof line of the structure is a complicated grouping of gables on the south wing and main block with the north wing's gabled roof ending in an incomplete octagonal roof of five sides on the east and west ends. From the east the building appears to be only two stories but the lower story of the building is constructed below grade in the side of a natural hill on the site. The west façade is a full three stories.

On the east or main elevation, the central block (photo 2) and north wing of the clubhouse appear to be one and one-half stories in height with the south wing being two stories. The entrance is to the south end of the central block with two windows to the north of the door. A single story porch

runs the length of the central block and is covered with a shed roof supported by four evenly spaced Doric columns. This alteration effectively changed the building to Colonial Revival. The new roof line hides the fact the central block is a full two stories. These alterations were made in 1957-58. Three evenly spaced dormers with gable roofs are placed in the steeply pitched roof above.

Wallick designed a large five-sided roofed porch on the east façade of the north wing. The porch is open to the lawn and can be accessed through French doors from the ballroom. The roof is supported by brick piers, which are each flanked by Doric columns. (photo 3)

The east façade of the south wing has a large rectangular multi-light window centered in the wall of the main level. Two multi-light casement windows are balanced on the upper level. The south side of this projecting wing has casement windows at the ground floor, first floor, and second floor. At the south end of the east façade the 1988 addition of an elevator and fire stairs required by modern regulations has extended this section of the building to the east and south. (photo 4)

The triple arched porte-cochere is below the grade of the rest of the east façade. (photos 5 and 6) The 1988 addition of an elevator covered the first arch of the porte-cochere so it was simply extended at the south end in order to maintain the original three arch design. Double doors flanked by multi-pane casements access the lower level of the Club. As in Wallick's original plans there is an upper story over the arches with two windows balanced in the east wall. The edge of the flat roof above is marked with a balustrade.

The west façade is three stories overlooking the terraces and a deep wooded ravine leading to the Indianapolis Water Company Canal and White River. (photo 7) The lower story of the main block and south wing is brick. The south wing and the main block are now flush due to additions made to the kitchen in 1988. Originally the west façade of the north wing was a five-sided pavilion mirroring the one at the front of the building. This has now been enclosed to create a sunroom that accesses the upper terrace by a concrete stairway. Originally the main floor (second) of the central block had a porch off the west dining room. This porch has been enclosed with glass windows to create a dining room while the south wing main floor has been built out to accommodate a state-of-the-art kitchen. Two evenly placed casement windows are in the upper floor of the south wing topped with a gable roof and returns. The upper terrace runs the length of the west façade and is original to the 1922 Wallick plan. Reference to the lower terrace is made in early board notes and was specifically mentioned in 1927 as the site of the new swimming pool. The retaining wall between the terraces is stucco with limestone caps and a low iron railing. This wall is repeated along the lower terrace.

On the south façade of the clubhouse only the porte-cochere portion is original. The rest of this facade is windowless wall created when the kitchens were modernized in the 1998. (photo 8)

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The north façade has also been altered with the addition of a screened porch on the lower level, likely dating from only a few years after the construction of the pool. (photo 9) Outdoor access to a lower level informal dining room and snack bar was created with the addition of an entrance with flanking windows on the lower level. The entry is covered with a flat roof supported by Doric columns. (photo 10) The entry opens onto a terrace overlooking a deep wooded ravine and steps leading to the platform tennis courts. On the main floor are large stationary Palladian windows in the ballroom flanking a central windowless bay created by an interior alcove in the ballroom.

The interior of the clubhouse is arranged with lower floor containing locker rooms, offices, and the informal dining room and snack bar. The third level, originally planned to house workers, is storage and two offices. The second or main level contains all the club rooms, dining rooms and kitchen.

Several rooms in the interior of the clubhouse have remained intact and are outstanding examples of clubhouse interiors of the 1920's. (Main Floor Plan) Entering the clubhouse from the main entrance on the east façade, the small foyer created in the 1957 alteration opens into the original Great Hall. (photo 11) This two-story room runs the length of the central block of the building. On the second floor level of the east wall is a small curved balcony (photo 12) with a decorative wrought iron railing and French doors that led to a ladies retiring room, a feature of the original plans. On the north wall is a dressed limestone fireplace with a Gothic arch opening and a keystone and cornice supporting a shallow mantel shelf. The fireplace is flanked by French doors leading into the ballroom. The walls and barrel vaulted ceiling are stucco. At regular intervals, running up the walls and across the ceiling, are four supporting ribs. (photo 13) These flat ribs are decorated with a painted vine pattern centered on the surface of the rib; this detail is a recent addition. Above each set of French doors is a recessed semi-circular arch with original plasterwork urn with flowers and trailing vines and ribbons. (photo 14) The west wall has large round arched entryways at each end leading to the Club's Living Room. The wall sconces in the Great Hall are original as is the chandelier. (photo 13) Much of the furniture is original to the room.

The Living Room lies to the west of and runs parallel to the Great Hall. The ceiling in this room is coffered. Four heavy beams supported by wall pilasters run east to west. Shallow beams running perpendicular to the larger create coffered panels. Centered in the south wall is a fireplace identical to the one in the Great Hall. (photo 15) Originally the west wall of the room had three sets of French doors balanced in the central two-thirds of the wall which overlooked the terraces. The pair of doors at the south end of the room now serves as an entrance into the present main dining room, the River Room. The other two doors offer a view of the terraces below. (photo 16) French doors open onto the Sunroom. The Living Room also has surviving crystal wall sconces and chandeliers and many pieces of original furniture. Doors in the north wall open onto the Ballroom.



The Ballroom (photo 17) comprises three-quarters of the floor space of the north wing. The room has been slightly altered by the early addition of a rectangular alcove centered in the north wall. The room has French doors surmounted by an arched multi-paned transom leading to the covered porch at the east end of the room. On the west, double doors lead to what was originally an identical rear porch but now has been enclosed to create the Sunroom. As originally designed, three crystal chandeliers and crystal wall fixtures light the room. Also in this room is a full-length late Victorian gilt mirror that was mentioned in the newspaper account of the clubhouse opening.

### Swimming Pools

The three swimming pools are located on the lower terrace. The surface of the terrace is cement. The retaining walls surrounding the terrace are stucco with limestone caps topped with a low metal railing supporting flower boxes. (photo 7)

#### Main Pool (1927/1996) (Contributing)

The original pool was installed in 1927. Constructed on the lower terrace west of the clubhouse, the pool was repaired several times and the cement pool walls and floor were reconstructed in 1996 and decorative tiles and a stairway were added. The pool is approximately 75 feet by 25 feet and runs parallel to the central portion of the clubhouse. (photo 18)

#### Diving Pool (c.1960)(Non-Contributing)

The diving pool is sited at an angle and is on the lower terrace below the sunroom of the north wing and north of the original pool. The pool is approximately 35 feet square. A diving board and covered water slide are located at the east end of the pool. (photo 19)

#### Junior Pool (1996)(Non-Contributing)

The smallest pool was built in 1996 and is an L-shape with stairs into the pool at the short end. The pool is approximately 18 feet by 28 feet in size. (photo 20)

#### Bathhouse (1957/c1996) (Non-contributing)

The original portion of the bathhouse was constructed in 1957. It was a simple rectangular, clapboard-sided, and gable-roofed building. Several additions have been made to the building, creating a horseshoe-shaped structure with the open end towards the pool area. The building now

houses expanded locker rooms, pool equipment and a small pool stand. (photo 20)

Lower tennis courts (c.1900) (Contributing)

The lower courts (photo 21) are located east of the clubhouse. These two courts are the original courts for Country Club of Indianapolis. When Country Club moved to its new home west of Indianapolis, maintenance of the courts was one of Woodstock Club's first concerns. Money for resurfacing and maintenance was a yearly budgetary item. The courts run north and south and are fenced at these ends. These two clay courts were the site of all the championship games for the Western Open and U.S Clay Court Tournaments.

Upper Tennis Courts (c.1922 with later undated expansions) (Contributing)

When the National Tennis Association began playing the Western Open at Woodstock, the Club acknowledged the need to add courts to accommodate the tournament. Additional courts were added south of the drive. Called the Upper Courts because they are on ground that is slightly elevated from the original courts, this site has evolved into six clay courts. (photo22) The courts are played north to south and are fenced along the north and south sides. At the northeast corner of the courts is a practice backboard.

Tennis House (1979-1980) (Non-contributing)

A new tennis house was constructed at the west end of the upper courts in 1979-80. (photo 23) The structure is a one-story clapboard-sided building with a shingled gable roof. The building has a central block with north and south wings that are recessed front and back. Across the main façade is a concrete porch. The central block has a shed roof extending over the porch supported by four evenly spaced posts with the eaves between each slightly arched. The porch in front of each wing is shaded by awnings with a metal support structure. The main/east façade of the building faces the upper courts. The central portion of the building has a center entrance flanked by large eight-over-eight double hung windows with shutters. The south wing is an equipment storage area accessed by a three-panel door. Centered in the north wing of the main façade is a double-hung sash window. This shuttered eight-over-eight window is identical to the windows in the main block.

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Platform Paddle Tennis Courts (1976) (Non-contributing)

The platform tennis courts are on the north side of the clubhouse in a deep ravine. The court site is accessed by a wooden staircase from the clubhouse north patio. (photo 25) The individual courts are accessed by a wooden catwalk with wooden railings. The two aluminum floored courts are regulation size, one-quarter the size of standard tennis courts. Each court is caged by a 12-foot, 16-gauge chicken wire fence with entrance doors from the catwalk. (photo 26)

Warming Hut (1988) (Non-contributing)

The warming hut is constructed at the southeast corner of the platform tennis courts. The five-sided building is shaped to provide maximum floor space. (photo 27) Constructed with the rear façade running along the south wall of the ravine, the hut has short north and south walls perpendicular to the back wall. The remaining three walls form a large bay with plate glass windows in each side for viewing games in both courts. Covered by vertical wood siding, the hut is accessed by a panel door in the west wall. The hut has a gable roof covered with composition shingles. A wooden deck surrounds the building with a short stair accessing the catwalk.

Golf Shop (1979-1980) (Non-contributing)

The golf shop (photo 28) is a two-story building with the lower story below grade at the east and west. The building is clapboard-sided with a cement block foundation and shingle-covered gable roof. The main façade faces south and has a projecting cross gable entrance with a porch supported by four evenly spaced posts. The west façade has a three-sided bay window with ten-light angled windows and a plate glass central window. A small eight-over-eight sash window is at the north corner. The east façade is below grade and has an overhead garage door leading to a small access drive. The north façade is built into the ravine that cuts through the property.

Maintenance Building (c. 1970) (Non-contributing)

The grounds maintenance building is located at the northwestern edge of the property with an east-facing main façade. (photo 29) There is a double aluminum overhead door to the south end, a double door just south of center and a pair of rectangular sash windows with shutters to the north end of the façade. A concrete block structure with a shingle hip roof, the building is constructed into a slope creating a lower level in the rear, west façade.

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Pump House (mid-twentieth century) (Non-contributing)

Located near the fairway of Hole 3, this rectangular, vertical wood-sided structure has a shingle-covered gable roof. (photo 30) The west side has a louvered vent. A door is in the north side to access irrigation machinery for the maintenance of the golf course.

Restrooms (c.1980) (Non-contributing)

A small structure containing rest rooms (photo 31) is located just to the west of the third and fourth hole. Constructed of vertical wood siding on a concrete foundation the building has a shingle gable roof. The main façade faces south with a door at the each end. The west and east side have stationary four light windows placed in the gable. The north side is blank.

Shelter (mid-twentieth century) (Non-contributing)

A shelter (photo 32) is located just west of the fairway for Hole 5. It is a simple shingle hip roof canopy supported by wooden posts on a cement foundation.

Golf Course (1899/1915/c.1928/c 1958/1960-61/1999) (Contributing)

This nine-hole course, played as eighteen, is par-70 or par-72 depending on the tees selected. The par-70, eighteen-hole course has four par-3 holes, twelve par-4 holes and two par-5 holes. The par-72 course, played as eighteen, has four par-3 holes and par-5 holes and ten par-4 holes. When playing the course as eighteen holes the golfer uses different pins on the second round, thus creating a hole played differently from the first. William Diddel designed a course (photo 33) that efficiently uses all of the available space. With the close proximity of the holes, the plantings are extremely important in screening the holes. They also make the course visually interesting. The reworking done by Tim Liddy in 1999, described in the Significance, Section 8, page 8, created a more challenging course for the modern player.

Course play begins west of the golf house. Hole 1 and 10 (photo 35) are both par-3 with bunkers at the base and top end of the green. This is the shortest hole on the course at 128 yards played as Hole 1 and 148 yards played as Hole 10. A deep natural ravine separates the tee from the fairway.

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Hole 2/11 (photo 36) is a more difficult par-5. Hole 2 is 500 yards and Hole 11 is 497. These are the longest holes of the course. Woodstock Drive passes through the upper end of the fairway. This hole has a shallow dog-leg right mid-fairway with three grouped bunkers placed just beyond and to the right. There is a long bunker beginning before the green to the left with another bunker at the right front.

Moving to Hole 3/12 (photo 37) the yardage is 346 and 352 and both are par-4. The largest bunker is to the left of mid-fairway. A pair of smaller bunkers are placed on both the right and left edges of the green.

Hole 4/13 (photo 38) is one of the longer holes at 414 and 400 yards respectively. The holes, both par-4, have a dog-leg left at the lower third of the fairway with a bunker to the left. The green has a pair of bunkers to the golfer's left with a single bunker on the other side.

A short hole at 160 yards played as Hole 5 and 174 yards as Hole 14 (photo 39), the green here is large and bunkered along the entire right side. There is also a large bunker at the base of the left side. A smaller bunker is placed at the top left of the green. This hole is par-3.

Hole 6/15 (photo 40) is par-4 with Woodstock Drive passing through the upper end of the fairway. A bunker is placed just beyond the road to the golfer's right. The small green is placed slightly to the golfer's right and has a pair of bunkers to the left.

Hole 7/16 (photo 41) has Woodstock Drive passing through the lower third of the fairway. A pair of small bunkers is placed mid-fairway to the left with a small bunker at the opposite side. The green has bunkers to the right and left. The yardage is 350 and 368 respectively and the hole is par-4.

Hole 8/17 (photo 42) is a short but challenging par-4. Bunkers are placed mid-fairway and along the lower right of the green. A smaller bunker is placed at the left in line with the hole. Yardage for this hole is 330/314.

The par-4 Hole 9/18 (photo 43) is longer at 418 and 424 yards. The long hole ends in a large green with a bunker starting below the green and completely hugging the left side of the green.

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### Significant Persons

Hugh McKennan Landon, Meredith Nicholson, Josiah K. Lilly, Sr., Eli Lilly Jr., Stoughton A. Fletcher II, Otto Frenzel, James Allison, Carl G. Fisher, Daniel Marmon, Charles Fairbanks, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Taggart, James P. Goodrich, George Denny, Charles Bookwalter, Robert Tyndall, Booth Tarkington, Lee Burns, Herbert Foltz, Fredrick Wallick, Dr. Mary A. Spink, William Diddel, Tim Liddy, John Hennessey, Bill Tilden, Frank Kovacs, Robert Riggs, Cliff Ritchie, Rosemary Casals, Billie Jean King, Jimmy Connors, Chris Evert.

Woodstock Club is eligible for nomination to the National Register under A and C. The Club illustrates the National Register's areas of significance in landscape architecture, entertainment/ recreation, and social history.

The American country club movement was one of the many by-products of suburbanization that created neighborhoods away from America's center cities, organized on patterns of educational, economic, and social standing rather than by ethnicity or religious affiliations. This movement slowly took hold in the city of Indianapolis in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, following the northern expansion of the city, which was dominated by upper and upper middle class families wishing to move away from the central city to the quiet, unindustrialized north side. As these affluent north side neighborhoods grew, so did the residents desire for private social and recreational clubs. The 1891 Country Club of Indianapolis, with its small golf course, tennis courts, and clubhouse was the first such club for the city's elite. Highland Golf and Country Club was established in 1908, little more than one mile north of the first club.<sup>i</sup> When Country Club of Indianapolis moved to a larger property in 1914, Woodstock Club took over the site. By 1921, Broadmoor Country Club was founded within blocks of Highland. All three clubs were surrounded by the beautiful homes and estates of a growing affluent class in Indianapolis. A few miles north and east, Meridian Hill Country Club (1923) was located within the boundaries of the town of Meridian Hills, a community of business and community leaders. The clubhouse was used as the town meeting place from the time it was completed in 1925.<sup>ii</sup> The new Country Club of Indianapolis and the later Avalon Country Club (1926, now Hillcrest Country Club, NR 2004) were located in truly rural areas, far from residential suburbs.

Of the four early suburban Indianapolis clubs, it is Woodstock Club that has maintained the feeling of quiet escape that proved so appealing to the early founders of the country club movement. The clubhouse, although modernized, is not significantly larger than its original plan. The golf course still occupies its original site and the original two tennis courts grace the lawn in front of the clubhouse. Therefore, Woodstock Club is an excellent example of the movement described by author James M. Mayo in *The American Country Club*, and follows the pattern of development described by Mayo.<sup>iii</sup>

The 1915 incorporation of Woodstock Club as a club for young families and singles of Indianapolis' social, political, and economic elite exemplifies the growth of the city's economy in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Woodstock Club is significant in the area of entertainment and recreation for two reasons: first, for the golf course that was the earliest course in the city; and second, for the Club's tennis courts, the site of the Western Open, the nation's oldest amateur tournament, and later as the site of the United States Clay Court Championships. Woodstock Club's current clubhouse, constructed in

1922-23, has maintained the interior design and ambience of the original building throughout many alterations and additions and is a classic example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century country club houses.

Woodstock Club, although incorporated in 1915, has its origins in the city's first country club. Indianapolis Country Club was organized in 1891 and occupied the site of Woodstock Club. Country Club, as it was known to members, was located north of the city and could be reached by carriage or bicycle.<sup>iv</sup> In 1896, club member Alvin Lockard brought golf to the city by laying out two holes on the club property. The next summer a nine-hole course was laid out and the game became so popular with club members that by 1910 Country Club began exploring the possibility of obtaining property to move the club west of the city. Members wanted a property large enough to accommodate an eighteen-hole golf course. Since the County Club property was bordered on the west by the White River and the Indianapolis Water Company Canal, on the north by Maple Road (now 38<sup>th</sup> Street), east by Michigan Road (now Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Street), and on the south by the residential area Golden Hill (NR) there was no room for expansion of the course. In 1912, the Club purchased property eight miles west of downtown on Crawfordsville Road and plans began for a new clubhouse and eighteen-hole golf course there. In early 1914, several Country Club members, including Hugh McKennan Landon, whose estate Oldfields (NR) was across Maple Road from the old Club, purchased the Country Club of Indianapolis property and clubhouse on Maple Road. The buyers then leased the property back to Indianapolis Country Club for use until their new club was completed. In July of 1914 the new owners met to make a decision concerning converting the old clubhouse into a boy's preparatory school. During the discussion, one of the group proposed a plan to start a new club on the site. Almost at that moment, news reached the group that a fire was blazing at the 1906 clubhouse. This event put an end to the plans for a school and the new owners began working seriously to establish a new club. In October 1914 the new Indianapolis Country Club opened on the west side of the city and the transfer of property was complete.<sup>v</sup>

It is unclear exactly how the plan for a new club at the Maple Road site evolved, but between the clubhouse fire and the incorporation, it is known that a group of five Indianapolis ladies began soliciting members for a proposed club on the old Country Club site. From the beginning the emphasis of the new club membership would be young families and singles. The incorporation of the new club was announced July 15, 1915. The Indianapolis *News* declared, "Old country club site to have new occupants." The article named the nine city men involved with the incorporation of the club and who also sat as the Board of Directors of the new Woodstock Club. All were Country Club of Indianapolis members. Included in their number was the nationally acclaimed author Meredith Nicholson, seven influential businessmen with family ties to early Indianapolis, as well as Indianapolis Water Company secretary Hugh McKennan Landon. Woodstock Drive, which crossed Landon's country estate, ended opposite the entrance to the club and at Landon's suggestion the



club was named Woodstock.<sup>vi</sup> The founders met in the office of Board President William H. Coburn, located in the Majestic Building in downtown Indianapolis, to vote on the acceptance of the new club by-laws. The minutes note they were accepted unanimously.

According to James M. Mayo, author of a study of the country club movement in the United States, country clubs differed from city clubs in that the emphasis of the membership was on families and outdoor recreation. Woodstock's membership was based on young families and with the old Country Club golf course and tennis courts the outdoor emphasis was obvious. Woodstock Club fit the country club pattern of governance based on business and city government models. The Club first incorporated, then a board of directors was organized, and a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer were chosen. The country club model also was more egalitarian than city clubs in that there were levels of membership that reflected means and marital status. Woodstock's membership fit the club model with four membership levels: "Full" or "Regular" for families and married couples and single men over-30; "Associate" for unmarried men under-30 and single women; "Non-resident" for those living outside of Marion County; and a "Special" category.<sup>vii</sup> This last type, according to the *Woodstock Club Corporate Minute Book 1915-1928*, was originally intended for officers of the United States military or "ministers of the gospel" residing temporarily in Marion County. This category was used during World War I when the Club extended membership to officers stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison.<sup>viii</sup>

Mayo also emphasized that the membership of country clubs was based upon those of influence in the community. In this, Woodstock Club also fits the model. The Club roster in the first thirty years was comprised of men of not only local importance but also state and national significance. The political representation in the Club's membership was truly impressive. Woodstock Club's original and early members included two United States vice presidents, Charles Fairbanks (earlier Senator from Indiana) and Thomas Marshall (also Governor of Indiana); Governor James P. Goodrich; Indianapolis mayors George Denny, Charles Bookwalter, and Robert Tyndall; and Indianapolis mayor, United States senator, and national Democratic Party boss Thomas Taggart. These men, representing both Democratic and Republican political parties, were contemporaries and friends and took an active part in club life.<sup>ix</sup>

Industrial and business leaders also were members of the Club. Josiah K. Lilly Sr. and Jr. and Eli Lilly headed Eli Lilly and Co., a pharmaceutical corporation that grew to national importance under their leadership. Stoughton A. Fletcher II, president of Fletcher American National Bank (later known as American Fletcher National Bank), several members of the Frenzel family who were founders of Merchants National Bank (NR), and Board member Charles E. Coffin, an Indianapolis investment banker, were powerful men in the banking industry. The city's thriving auto industry of

the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also was well-represented among Club members. Industrialists James Allison (Prest-O-Lite and Allison Engineering Co.) and Presto-O-Lite partner Carl G. Fisher were two of the three founders of the Indianapolis 500. Daniel Marmon, President of Nordyke and Marmon, a milling equipment manufactory, joined the Club in its first years. The Marmon Motor Car Company, a subsidiary of Nordyke and Marmon, manufactured automobiles. The Marmon was known as the American Rolls-Royce and a Marmon-built race car won the first Indianapolis 500 Mile Race in 1911.<sup>x</sup> The Club roster included countless men who led thriving local businesses, as well as lawyers, physicians, and bankers.

The arts were well represented in the early Woodstock membership. One of the founders of the Club was author Meredith Nicholson. He was nationally known for his light romantic novels but was also a respected author of political essays and social commentaries. Nicholson served in several editorial positions at the Indianapolis *News* and was later a diplomat.<sup>xi</sup> Pulitzer Prize winner Booth Tarkington was an early member of the Club. During his long career as an author, he wrote novels, young adult fiction, essays, and plays, most of which mirrored life in the Midwest during the period. Tarkington's two Pulitzer Prizes were won for *The Magnificent Ambersons* and *Alice Adams*, both portrayals of the changes urbanization brought to Midwestern life in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>xii</sup> Portrait artist Lucy Taggart, architects Lee Burns (NR Oliver Johnson Woods Historic District and North Meridian Street Historic District), Fredrick Wallick (NR Historic Districts Golden Hill and North Meridian Street and Thomas Taggart House) and Herbert Foltz (NR Oliver Johnson Woods Historic District, North Meridian Street Historic District, Irvington Historic District, Shortridge High School and Hillcrest Country Club) were all members of Woodstock.<sup>xiii</sup>

Membership in Woodstock Club was not limited to families and single men. Single women also could hold membership in the Club. Single women could apply for an associate membership, which offered the same privileges as full membership but with lower initiation fees and annual dues. Interestingly, women played a key role in the governance of the Club, serving on the Board of Directors by virtue of a Board vote on September 28, 1917.<sup>xiv</sup> This too was quite typical of the country club movement, with women voting and serving in the governance of the country club long before women received the right to vote in local and national elections.<sup>xv</sup> Many ladies of Woodstock Club were extremely active in women's politics of the day, namely suffrage and temperance movements. Members Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson, Dr. Mary A. Spink, and Mrs. Meredith Nicholson were especially active in the Indiana Women's Franchise League and their names appeared in newspaper articles on the subject quite frequently.<sup>xvi</sup>

As the United States entered the First World War, Woodstock associate member Miss Charlotte Cathcart, known to her friends as "Pink," served in France with the Lilly Base Hospital as one of

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only six civilians serving at the hospital.<sup>xvii</sup> Club members also responded to the war effort. The Club's Board extended temporary membership in the Club to officers stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison.<sup>xviii</sup> At its meeting on October 24, 1917, the Club's Board decided that wives of members serving in the armed forces were exempt from dues "during the active service of their husbands."<sup>xix</sup> In a patriotic gesture to conserve fuel, the Board voted unanimously to close the Club from January 12 to mid-March 1918.<sup>xx</sup> At the April 4, 1918 meeting of the Board of Directors, they approved that any fees collected for tennis and golf would be donated to the Red Cross. On May 8, 1919, the Board voted "That in recognition of the great work and service of Col. Robert H. Tyndall in the World War, that he be given an Honorary Membership in the Club and that he be exempt from any and all initiation fees or dues during the life of the present lease of the club."<sup>xxi</sup> Col. Tyndall had distinguished himself during the Great War and received the Distinguished Service Medal from the U.S. and the Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor from the French government. In 1943 Tyndall was elected mayor of Indianapolis.<sup>xxii</sup> Tyndall remained an active member of the Club throughout his life.

After the official founding of the Club with 100 charter members on July 15, 1915, the directors began plans for a new clubhouse to replace the old Indianapolis Country Club building that had been destroyed by fire. The Club's Board chose Herbert Foltz as the architect. Foltz was a designer of homes in the city and his list of clients included one of the Club founders, Meredith Nicholson. Although little concerning the actual plans and construction of the Club is found in the *Board Minute*

*Book*, the construction must have proceeded at a fast pace since the March 27, 1916 meeting included a check list of problems or alterations to the new building proposed by the Inspection Committee.<sup>xxiii</sup> The clubhouse opened to the members for the Club's annual meeting on April 13, 1916. The Indianapolis *News* of April 29, 1916, featured an article and photographs of the new "Lombardic style" building. This building served the Club from 1916 until it was destroyed by fire on May 21, 1922. Since the closest fire plug was over one-half mile away in Golden Hill, Indianapolis firefighters struggled to get close enough to the clubhouse.<sup>xxiv</sup> The Indianapolis *News* of May 22 featured a story of the blaze, praising the firefighters and stating that the fire company had to cut back underbrush and widen the canal towpath in order to reach the Club and to battle the fire. The article further stated that the Club building was insured for \$40,000. This was the third clubhouse on this site to succumb to fire in less than twenty years.<sup>xxv</sup>

The Board immediately selected a new Building Committee, which had a budget of \$40,000 from the insurance on the previous building. The committee quickly settled on Frederick Wallick as the architect for the new clubhouse. Wallick was an Associate member of the Club and had an office in Indianapolis. He had worked briefly in New York City before returning to Indianapolis to begin designing homes for the city's wealthy residents. Among his designs are "Westerley" (NR Golden

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Hill HD), the home of Dr. George H. A. Clowes, who was director of research at Eli Lilly and Company; the Senator Thomas Taggart home (NR); “Lanesend,” the home of Eli Lilly; and the home of Lilly Company treasurer, Nicholas Noyes. As a known designer of fine homes, Wallick was a natural choice to design the clubhouse that would reflect a home-like, albeit large and elegant, design. He began the plans for the building and when completed, estimated the total cost for the new clubhouse to be \$58,000. The Club appointed a committee to raise the additional monies.

Wallick incorporated the surviving portion of the south end and lower level of the earlier structure in his design for the new building and followed the footprint of the previous building. The end result was a brick-trimmed, stucco Italian Villa-style structure. (Historic photo A) Although the exterior has been altered many times over the span of the Club’s history, much of the interior has been maintained in its original form. The interior of the building was described extensively in an article in the Indianapolis *Star* of April 29, 1923. From this article, it is clear that the main members’ rooms have been maintained as originally constructed. The main façade of the three-story building faced east. The south wing of the building included a central hall with the dining rooms opening to the east and west. The west end of the entrance hall opens into a reception hall, called the Great Hall, running the length of the central portion of the clubhouse. Parallel to the reception hall, the lounge has always been known to Club members as the Living Room. This moniker goes back to the Foltz clubhouse and is an indication of how much members considered the Club an extension of their own homes. The ballroom to the north, entered from the Great Hall or the Living Room spans most of the length of the north end of the clubhouse. French doors to the porch are on the east wall, French doors on the west wall lead to another porch that has been enclosed as a sun room. (Sketch plan)

A porte-cochere, below grade at the south end of the building, offers entrance to a lower level hall that leads to the stairs in the entry hall on the main floor. Above the porte-cochere, the original kitchen served the east and west dining rooms located on the main floor in the south wing. Today this area serves as part of an expanded professional kitchen and kitchen storage area.

The ownership of the property, although unusual in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, was, according to Mayo, reflective of the country club movement of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Many early country clubs leased their property from city or county government or individual landowners. Leasing the property ensured that club members would not incur a large debt for the purchase of the land.<sup>xxvi</sup> From the first Club Board meeting of 1915 until 1920 the Moreland Realty Company held the lease for the Woodstock property and rented it back to the Club for \$6,000 per annum.<sup>xxvii</sup> In 1920 the City of Indianapolis purchased the property, totaling 53.5 acres, from Moreland Realty for \$137,000 and turned it over to the City Park Board to hold for future park development. The city leased the

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land back to Woodstock Club for \$7,500 a year.<sup>xxviii</sup> One of the founders of the Club, Charles Coffin, president of State Life Insurance Company and an investment banker, was also a longtime member of the Indianapolis Parks Board. He probably arranged for the Club's special relationship with the city.<sup>xxix</sup> In the board minutes of October 26, 1920, the Board authorized negotiations with the Park Board for a new lease.<sup>xxx</sup> The lease was accepted at the November 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Board.<sup>xxxi</sup> On November 11 of the same year the Board even discussed the possibility of leasing additional land from the city. It was the City of Indianapolis that held the insurance on the clubhouse at the time of the 1922 clubhouse fire. Although this fact was reported in the newspapers at the time of the fire, it was not until 1930 that the lease became a legal issue. The Indianapolis *Star* of November 1, 1930, reported that the Indianapolis Federation of Community Civic Clubs proposed a suit against the city. The group said that "the city was outside its legal rights when it made the lease under which the club rented the property by payment of outstanding bonds."<sup>xxxii</sup> The threatened suit never materialized and the lease arrangement continued until 1955 when the Board of Park Commissioners proposed to sell the land to the Club for \$200,000. Three real estate firms had appraised the site at \$2,000 to \$3,000 an acre.<sup>xxxiii</sup> Finally in June 1956, Woodstock Club purchased the property from the city at auction for \$219,700. The Club was the only bidder.<sup>xxxiv</sup> In October Woodstock Club held a "Burning of the Lease Party" to formally destroy the lease and celebrate full ownership of the property.

Golf was central to the creation of country clubs in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A new sport to America, the game had been played for centuries in Britain. The Anglo-mania that spread through upper class society of Boston and New York also brought the sport of golf to the U.S. Consequently, the country club movement quickly adopted golf as a sport central to club life.<sup>xxxv</sup> Country Club member Alvin Lockard had seen the game played in India and purchased a rule book and clubs in England.

Upon returning to the city he and friends Robert Martindale, Phil Watson, and J.A. Barnard laid out a two-hole course at Country Club in 1896. The following year the four laid out a nine-hole course in a field that adjoined club property. Lockard incurred most of the expense for the 2,400-yard course. It is unclear when this "adjoining property" became part of the club property but it was included as part of the club property at the time of the sale to the Woodstock Club founders and appears on the 1915 Sanborn insurance map as "Woodstock Golf Course". By the turn of the twentieth century the game was so popular with Country Club members that they hired the city's first golf pro from England. The first state tournament of the newly formed Indiana Golf Association was held on this course in October 1900.<sup>xxxvi</sup> Because the Club property was hemmed in on the north and east by Maple Road and Michigan Road, on the south by Golden Hill (NR Historic

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District) and on the west by the Indianapolis Water Company Canal and White River, it was impossible to expand the Club course to 18 holes. This occasioned the County Club's move to the city's far west side. When the newly formed Woodstock Club took over the site, the golf course was maintained and the sport continued to be extremely popular with Woodstock members. The Sports and Pastime Committee regularly brought repair and improvement issues to the Board of Directors. In late 1920 several Board meetings were devoted to a discussion of leasing additional land from the Park Board for an additional nine holes. It is possible that the property in question is the area now known as Golden Hill Park. The acquisition never occurred.

At a Board Meeting of May 23, 1927, the Board discussed reconstructing the course and approaching "Mr. Henry regarding his becoming (the) professional at Woodstock Club and salary expected..."<sup>xxxvii</sup> At the same meeting, the Board appointed a member to look into reconstructing the course. In his address to the members at the Annual Meeting December 6, 1928, Club President Charles H. Bradley reported on the reconstruction of the course noting, "The golf course has been considerably improved: two new greens, #4 and #7, have been constructed and the #4 hole has been completely remodeled, making it a Dog Leg hole.....the most important thing...is the planting of some 100 trees at advantageous points...which will beautify the grounds and increase the hazards."<sup>xxxviii</sup>

Although the 1928 minutes did not name him, all of these changes are hallmarks of Indianapolis golf course designer William Diddel, one of America's great golf course designers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Diddel had first seen golf played at the Country Club course that became Woodstock golf course. His fascination with golf and course design launched a renowned national career. A practitioner of the strategic school of golf course design, Diddel used natural features, such as ravines or strategically planted trees to present the golfer with several routes to the pin. He felt that "every hole should present a challenge to a golfer;" a challenge that would force the player to use a combination of skill and intelligence.<sup>xxxix</sup> A charter member of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, Diddel designed over 250 courses throughout the United States. His career began in the 1920's as golf became the center of new country clubs that sprang up around Indianapolis. Diddel designed courses, public and private, built in the city during 1920's, including Highland Country Club, Meridian Hills Country Club, Hillcrest Country Club (NR), Riverside Golf Course, Pleasant Run Golf Course and the Officer's Club course at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

The Woodstock course design of 1928 was maintained through the 1930's and 1940's. But, in the 1950s, the 1928 Woodstock course was slightly altered as a result of the widening of 38<sup>th</sup> Street. It was Bill Diddel who reworked the holes affected by the slice of land lost to the street project by slightly shortening hole 8 and moving hole 7 slightly south. In 1960-1961 the Club consulted him

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again when the city took yet another slice of land for road work to the east. In his letter to the Club president, Diddel remarked that this would be his third time to work on the Woodstock course, thus implying a long relationship with Woodstock Club and his association to the 1928 design.<sup>xi</sup>

The nine-hole course that Bill Diddel planned and reworked for Woodstock was later reworked by course designer Tim Liddy in 1999. Trained by Pete Dye, another renowned Hoosier golf course designer, Liddy did not alter the basic layout of Diddel's original course. (Historic photo B) Instead, he dug out the bunkers to make them more challenging to 21<sup>st</sup> century player. He also changed the order of play by changing hole 3 to 1, hole 4 to 2, hole 9 to 3, hole 1 to 4, and hole 2 became 9. Holes 5, 6, 7, and 8 stayed the same. He reworked the tees, enlarging them where he could and raising them slightly, again to increase the challenge. By slightly shortening holes 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Liddy increased the length of hole 2 by 10 yards, hole 4 by 36 yards, and hole 8 by 55 yards. In doing this, the 9-holes played as 18 offered the golfer a challenging and enjoyable par 70 course.<sup>xii</sup>

Tennis was also a sport favored by the country club movement and the courts at Woodstock have their antecedents in the courts of Country Club of Indianapolis. Court upkeep and improvements were frequent topics of the Board of Director meetings. By the 1920's Indianapolis was recognized nationally as an important tennis center with Woodstock playing a major role in earning the reputation.<sup>xlii</sup> During the March 21, 1921 Board meeting, directors proposed that the Western Lawn Tennis Association be invited to hold its 1922 tournament, the Western Open, at the Club.<sup>xliii</sup> This tournament was the oldest and most prestigious amateur tournament in the United States. At its May 4<sup>th</sup> meeting the Board agreed that the Club would spend \$1,000 to improve the current courts and add two new courts.<sup>xliv</sup> Throughout 1921 the Board approved a variety of building and grounds improvements for the upcoming tournament. In April 1922 the Board voted to extend an invitation to the National Tennis Association to hold its tournament at Woodstock. At its June 13, 1922 meeting the Board discussed the upcoming tournament. The Club was determined to hold the tournament in spite of the fire that destroyed the clubhouse on May 21st.<sup>xlv</sup> The tournament, bringing the nation's top tennis players to Woodstock Club courts, was such a success that the Western Tennis Association voted to bring the tournament to Woodstock every other year. Indianapolis native John Hennessey won both the singles and doubles division at the 1922 tournament and later went on to be a three-time member of the Davis Cup team and played in the doubles final at Wimbledon in 1925<sup>xlvi</sup> Woodstock Club was so impressed with Hennessey's talent that the Board extended him Honorary Membership until he reached the age of 30.<sup>xlvii</sup>

Over the years, great national and international tennis players graced the tennis courts at Woodstock Club. Tennis greats Bill Tilden, Bobby Riggs, Frank Kovacs, Cliff Ritchie, Jimmy Connors, Alice Marble, Billy Jean King, Rosemary Casals, and Chris Evert are among the many tennis greats who

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have played on Woodstock courts. Through the years the tournament became a highlight of the Club's summer activities and Woodstock continued to host the event until 1969 when the Western Open moved the competition to Cincinnati; that year, the United States Tennis Association brought the U.S. Clay Court championships to Woodstock. This tournament was always the last before the U.S. Open and proved extremely popular with the players.<sup>xlvi</sup> As the Clay Court tournament grew in popularity it became evident that the facilities at the Woodstock Club would not be able to continue to host the event. In 1974 the tournament moved to the Indianapolis Racquet Club and subsequently, the tournament moved in 1979 to a new 15,000-seat tennis center on the IUPUI campus in downtown Indianapolis.

Platform paddle tennis came to the club in 1961 when member Fisk Landers suggested the construction of platform paddle tennis courts for use during the winter months. After a meeting with Paul Sullivan, president of the Platform Paddle Tennis Association, the Board voted in favor of the addition of courts.<sup>xlix</sup> The game is played much like tennis but with flat or perforated paddles with a foam ball on courts one quarter the size of tennis courts. The original platform courts, the first in the city, were located north of the upper tennis courts. In 1976, however, the Club constructed two aluminum courts in the ravine along the northwest side of the clubhouse. The Club added a warming house to this site in 1988.<sup>l</sup>

Like most country clubs with roots in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the idea of adding a swimming pool came later in the Club's history. The first discussion of the construction of a pool appeared in the Board Minute Book on September 16, 1924. After some discussion the Board

agreed to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. At its November 24<sup>th</sup> meeting the Board decided that the idea of a pool should be presented to the entire membership for discussion.

Interestingly enough, the topic was never introduced at the Annual Meeting of the Club two weeks later.<sup>li</sup> The following year, at the March 31, 1925 Board Meeting, the directors agreed to send a letter to the membership to vote for or against the addition of a pool. Whether that letter was ever sent is unknown because at a meeting of the Board on June 23, 1925, the secretary recorded "The question of building a swimming pool was again brought before the Board. Mrs. McKee suggested a committee be appointed to take this matter up with the members agitating this movement."<sup>lii</sup> At the July meeting it appears that the Board bowed to the inevitable and formed a committee to look into the feasibility and cost of constructing a pool. Finally, at the Annual Meeting of the membership of December 9, 1926, approval for the construction of a pool was won by a vote of 69 to 8. The Board decided that the members would be assessed \$5.00 per quarter for the years 1927 and 1928 to offset the cost of the construction. This assessment applied only to Regular and Associate members.<sup>liii</sup> At meetings in the following months, the Board agreed that the pool should be constructed at the foot of the upper west terrace and that the firm of Mothershead and Fitton would

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receive the contract to draw up plans and construct the pool. The plans called for the pool on the lower terrace with stairs leading from the clubhouse, and formal plantings surrounding the area. At its June 28, 1927 meeting the Board received word that the pool was nearly complete and the construction and “all accessories would cost about \$14,500.00.” The pool’s official opening was July 4, 1927.<sup>lv</sup> In 1929, eight Olympic swimmers and divers gave an exhibition for Club members and their guests.<sup>lv</sup> Over the years the pool was enlarged; a diving pool was added to the north of the original pool. In 1957 the Club added a bathhouse south of the pool. The original structure was a 25-foot by 47-foot single-story building with girls and boys locker rooms that accommodated showers, dressing rooms, and lockers for up to 62 swimmers in each.<sup>lvi</sup> In 1996 the interior of the main pool was reconstructed and stairs were added at the southwest corner. A junior pool was added between the bathhouse and the main pool. The new pools were constructed of cement as was the original main pool. The bathhouse was also updated at that time.<sup>lvii</sup>

Woodstock Club has remained a vibrant club with its members actively involved in the business, professional, political, and social life of the City of Indianapolis. Some members are the third and fourth generations of local families to belong to Woodstock Club. To ensure the vibrancy of Woodstock Club for future generations, the Club formed Woodstock Club Foundation in 2006.

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<sup>i</sup> David J. Bodenhammer and Robert G. Barrows, eds., *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*. (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1994.), “Golf”, p. 626.

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid, “Golf”, p. 626; “Meridian Hills”, p. 990.

<sup>iii</sup> James M. Mayo, *The American Country Club: Its Origins and Development*. (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University, 1998), pp. 64-69.

<sup>iv</sup> “City life”, *Indianapolis Sun*, June 5, 1891, p.1.

<sup>v</sup> “Country Club buys a farm for new home”, *Indianapolis News*, July 9, 1912, p. 14; James P. Fadely, *The Origins of Woodstock Club* (Indianapolis: Woodstock Club, 1997), pp. 6-11.

<sup>vi</sup> “Old country club to have new occupants”, *Indianapolis Star*, July 15, 1915, p.11.

<sup>vii</sup> Mayo, pp. 66-68.

<sup>viii</sup> *The Woodstock Club Corporate Minute Book, July 13, 1915-January 3, 1928*. pp. 3, 33, 49.

<sup>ix</sup> Ibid. pp. 10-29.

<sup>x</sup> “Howard C. Marmon”, *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, pp. 973-4; “Nordyke and Marmon”, p. 1056.

<sup>xi</sup> “Meredith Nicholson” *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, pp. 1052-3.

<sup>xii</sup> “(Newton) Booth Tarkington,” *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, pp. 1318-19

<sup>xiii</sup> *Minute Book*, pp. 13- 14.

<sup>xiv</sup> Ibid, p. 33.

<sup>xv</sup> Mayo, pp. 82-83.

<sup>xvi</sup> “Regard suffrage as no danger to home”, *Indianapolis Star*, June 11, 1911, p.12; “Keller forces score victory”, *Indianapolis Star*, April 15, 1916, p. 9; “Women discuss broader fields”, *Indianapolis Star*, April 20, 1917, p.18.

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<sup>xvii</sup> Charlotte Cathcart, *Indianapolis from Our Old Corner* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1965), pp. 82-87.

<sup>xviii</sup> *Minute Book*, p. 33.

<sup>xix</sup> Ibid, p. 36.

<sup>xx</sup> Ibid, p. 38.

<sup>xxi</sup> Ibid, p. 49.

<sup>xxii</sup> “Robert Tyndall”, *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, p. 1346.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Ibid, pp. 15-16.

<sup>xxiv</sup> Fadely, p. 13.

<sup>xxv</sup> “To consider rebuilding the Woodstock Club”. *Indianapolis News*, May 22, 1922, p. 14.

<sup>xxvi</sup> Mayo, p. 74.

<sup>xxvii</sup> *Minute Book*, pp. 58, 60.

<sup>xxviii</sup> “City proposes to sell Woodstock Club site,” *Indianapolis Star*, November 18, 1955, p. 1.

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- xxxix "Woodstock Club lease criticized," *Indianapolis Star*, November 1, 1930, p. 1.
- xxx *Minute Book*, p. 62.
- xxxi *Ibid*, p. 64.
- xxxii "Woodstock Club lease criticized", *Indianapolis Star*, November 1, 1930, p. 1.
- xxxiii "City Proposes to sell Woodstock Club site". *Indianapolis Star*, November 18, 1955, p. 1.
- xxxiv "Woodstock Club Bids on Property". *Indianapolis Times*, June 28, 1956, p. 1.
- xxxv Richard J. Moss, *Golf and the American Country Club* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2001), pp. 16-19.
- xxxvi *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, p. 631
- xxxvii *Minute Book*, p. 150.
- xxxviii Speech of President Charles H. Bradley, p. 1.
- xxxix Norm Shortridge, "Golf," *Indianapolis Magazine*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (1972): 18-21.
- xl William Diddel to David L. Chambers, January 17, 1961, p. 1.
- xli Interview with Greg Havill, October 18, 2006.
- xliv *Ibid*, p. 1328.
- xlvi *Minute Book*, p. 68.
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- xlvi *Western Championships Magazine*, July 11-17, 1960; Fadely, p. 16.
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- xlviii *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, p. 1328.
- lix "New sport at Woodstock Club is popular substitute for summer golf", *Indianapolis News*, March 11, 1964.
- <sup>1</sup> Fadely, p. 16.
- li *Minute Book*, pp. 114, 116, 118.
- lii *Ibid*, p. 125.
- liii *Ibid*, pp. 139, 142.
- liv *Ibid*, pp. 147, 151.
- lv *Indianapolis Star*, June 1, 1930, section 5, p. 10.
- lvi *Indianapolis News*, August 8, 1957, p. 28.
- lvii Fadley, p. 16-17.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Principal Meridian, Center Township, Marion County, described as follows:

**BEGINNING** at the Southwest corner of the real estate described in Deed Volume 1635, page 649 in the Office of the Recorder, Marion County, Indiana; the following five (5) courses are on the Westerly line of the real estate described in said Deed Volume 1635, page 649; 1.) thence North 00 degrees 27 minutes 53 seconds West (basis of bearing is assumed to be North 89 degrees 50 minutes 43 seconds West on the North line of said Northeast Quarter) 4.15 feet; 2.) thence North 16 degrees 13 minutes 48 seconds East 137.70 feet; 3.) thence North 34 degrees 29 minutes 26 seconds East 48.00 feet; 4.) thence North 10 degrees 04 minutes 26 seconds East 186.00 feet; 5.) thence North 05 degrees 55 minutes 34 seconds West 54.00 feet; thence North 76 degrees 42 minutes 54 seconds East 116.36 feet; thence South 75 degrees 02 minutes 30 seconds East 234.43 feet; thence South 31 degrees 04 minutes 02 seconds East 143.76 feet; thence South 13 degrees 45 minutes 41 seconds West 106.97 feet; thence South 58 degrees 48 minutes 01 second West 35.87 feet; thence South 00 degrees 09 minutes 17 seconds West 125.19 feet to the South line of the real estate described in Deed Volume 1635, page 649; thence North 89 degrees 50 minutes 43 seconds West 455.72 feet on the South line of the real estate described in Deed

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes all property within the property boundaries described above, which encompasses all of the Woodstock Club property and buildings.

# Woodstock Club

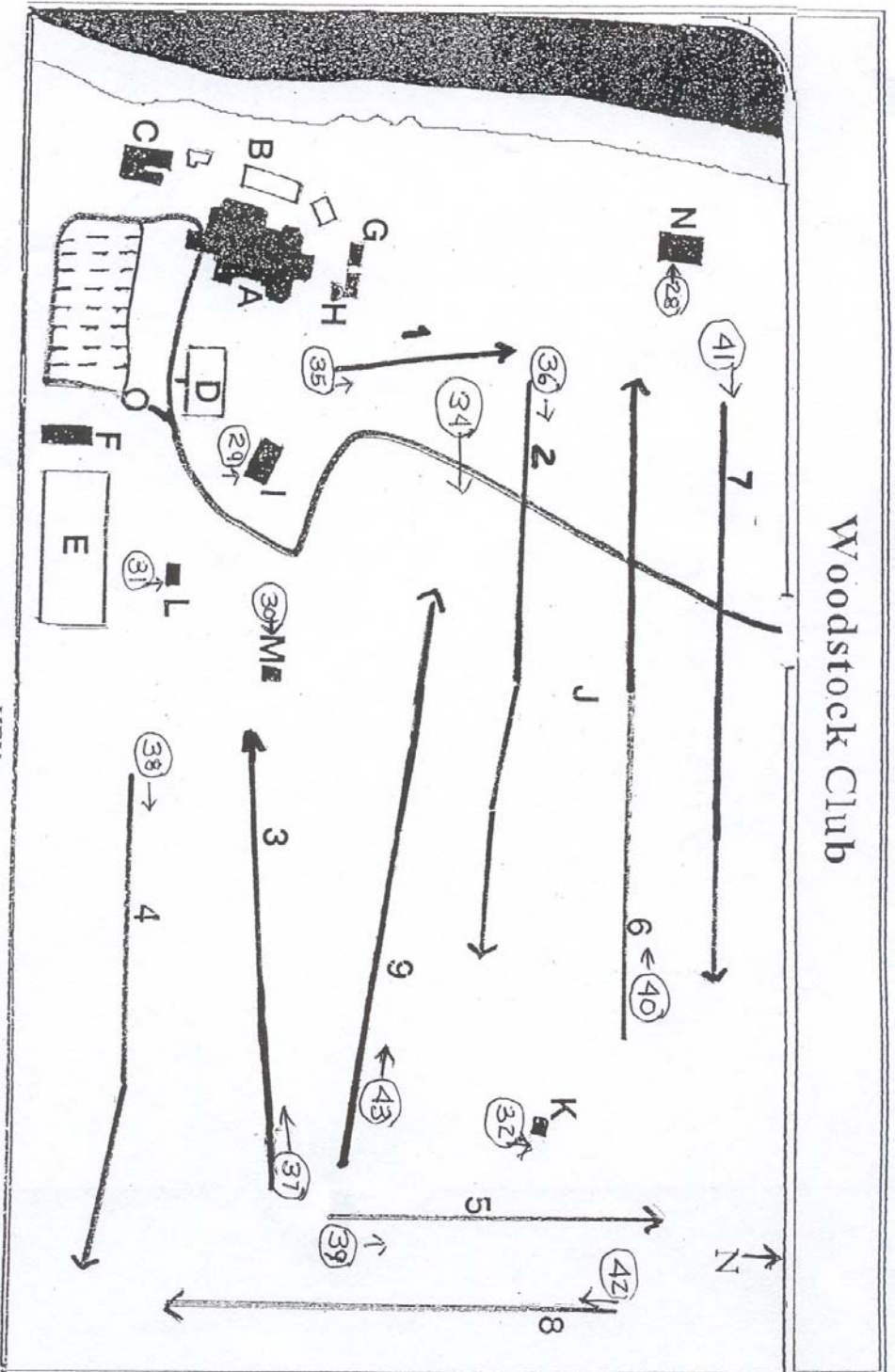




Photo 1



Photo 2





Photo 3



Photo 6





Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 16





Photo 19



Photo 23





Photo 27



Photo 33

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Photo 34



Photo 38



Photo 40



# Woodstock 1937

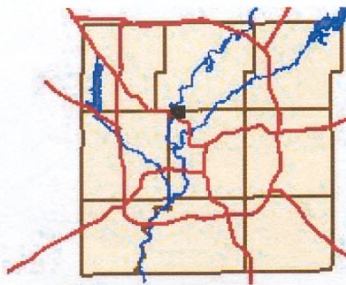
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**Legend**  
Street Centerlines  
1937 Aerial Photography



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